

PORTLAND

STATE BRANCH OFFICIALS REFER TO GOVERNOR BARROWS AT HAVING FAIR ATTITUDE TOWARDS LABOR

President Chelsea A. Walgreen and Vice-President Frank C. McDonald Claim Governor Expressed Desire to Be of Service to Labor Movement—Governor Issues Statement in Answer to Secretaries' Criticism.

Criticism of Governor Barrows failure to make mention of Labor's program in his inaugural message, by Clarence R. Burgess, secretary and legislative agent of the Maine State Federation of Labor, was expressed in a Portland newspaper, which appears in a Portland newspaper, it is not in accord with opinions expressed by other members of the Labor Movement, according to Vice-President Frank C. McDonald of Portland, who, in a letter received by The Graymore, said he goes to present states as follows:

"In a communication to Governor Barrows on January 1st relative to the reappointment of Charles O. Beau as Labor Commissioner, Vice-President Burgess said, 'The State Federation, I was assured, that if any change was made in the Labor Department, the Federation would be given ample time to submit other names for consideration.'

From this assurance, the Governor seemed very fair and expressed his desire to have service to the Labor movement."

In talking over Secretary Burgess' criticism of the Governor's action, Mr. Walgreen expressed surprise over the incident which he said

Portland St. Car Men Elect Howard Woodside as Pres.

H. C. WOODSIDE

Howard C. Woodside was chosen as president of Street Railway Employees, for the election of officers, held in Pythian Hall on Monday, December 10. Other officers elected were as follows:

Vice-president, P. H. Walton, representative; F. W. Smith, financial; Edward W. Cobb, executive board; E. W. Cobb, Executive Board; C. Woodside; P. H. Walton; W. H. Smith and E. W. Cobb.

Auditors—W. H. Smith, H. M. Wiggin and G. S. Bishop.

Printing Pressmen to Hold Banquet After Installation

Arrangements are being made by the printing pressmen to follow the installation ceremonies incident to the induction of officers of the International Printing Pressmen's Union, Local 22, at the meeting held in Carpenters Hall on Wednesday evening.

The banquet, which has been an annual affair in connection with the induction of officers for the past two years, is booked up as a splendid means for bringing members, employees and their families together. Cooperation has been the result.

Officers elected at the January 3rd meeting were as follows:

President, F. S. Hinckle, recording secretary; A. S. Lunder, record keeper; Secretary, G. J. Kilbridge; sergeant-at-arms, Paul Savord; First Vice President, George H. Lakin; Second Vice President, Charles Smith; Arleen Goshet, Auditors—Clyde Cashman, Harold L. Ladd, John L. Ladd, and Local 22 meets at Carpenters' Hall on the third Thursday of the month, its secretary's telephone number is 3-4932.

Portland Railway Clerks Elect New Officers

The Portland Local of the Brotherhood of Railroad and Steamship Clerks, Station Employees and Freight Handlers, at its meeting held Sunday, December 10, elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

Averell M. McDowell, president; William C. Conner, first vice-president; Linden P. Brown, financial secretary;

James A. Hasson, recording secretary; Stephen J. Thornton, sergeant-at-arms; Edward R. Standen, chaplain; and Frank R. Rice, outside guard.

Committees elected were Organizing Committee, Mr. Conner, Mr. Hasson and President McDowell; protective, F. P. Klimstra, chairman; audit, C. W. Williams, and trustee, Grace McKee, chairman. Mr. Hasson and Mr. Rice.

Portland C. L. U. Re-elects Tardiff for Second Term

Albert N. Tardif, who has served Portland Central Labor Union as president for the past three years, was re-elected for the ensuing year at the annual election of officers, held in

PORTLAND'S POPULAR HOTEL THE GRAYMORE Headquarters for Union Men

Now featuring the New SEAMAYER LOUNGE — and — OLD ENGLISH TAPE ROOM

Offering the Finest in Refreshments, Culinary, Entertainment and Atmosphere

most Insurance Commission after his confirmation.

Five names were selected to be appointed to the State Board of Labor Commissioners. These are as follows: Charles D. Woods and Hugh F. McCluskern.

The appointment to the Governor for ap-

pointment on the Employment In-

surance Commission has not been con-

firmed by the Governor.

The winter months are not the best

for the building trades, and a es-

pecially the carpenters.

It is estimated that building construction will be down about 25 per cent.

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The Labor News

Official Newspaper of the
MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

Published Monthly by

THE MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR
Under Supervision of Charles A. Waldron, Frank C. McDonald, Clarence R. Burgess, B. J. Dorsey, Committee
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The Official Organ of Organized Labor in Maine. Devoted to the Promotion of the Welfare of the Working Class and the Advancement of Industry Through a Better Understanding and Cooperation Between Employers and Employees.

An International & Progressive Deal for Both Sides, Constructive in Policy, Independent in Politics.

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EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

President—Charles A. Waldron, Portland.

Treasurer—Richard G. Glavin, P. O. Box 167, Bangor.

Secretary and Legislative Agent—Clarence R. Burgess, P. O. Box 24, Augusta.

Vice-Presidents

1st District—Frank C. McDonald, 101 Congress St., Portland.

2nd District—Homer H. Burford.

3rd District—Charles E. Finley, Augusta.

4th District—Lee J. Astor, Bangor.

5th District—George W. Dorsey, Bangor.

At Large—A. M. Moore, Portland.

Executive Board—H. L. Knudsen, Secretary.

JANUARY, 1937

Why This Discontent, That Causes So Many Strikes?

Answer is Very Easy. Those Who Control Industry Do Not Want To Be bothered With Pleas From Commies in Here.

Many people not acquainted with conditions surrounding those who produce the world's goods, are becoming terribly impatient and are inclined to be critical because of the many strikes taking place in several of the nation's major industries.

"They are now enjoying steady work at fair wages, and what more can they expect?" This and many other things are said in criticism by some who never knew what it was to work eight hours a day in a steel mill, rubber or automobile factory or a textile mill.

It is true that hundreds of thousands of workers a few years ago were laboring but part-time and at lower wages than they are receiving at present. But, it is also true that wages are far from keeping up with advancing living costs, and also are not in keeping with the huge profits now being piled up by large corporations—and it is natural that those who make possible these great profits feel they are entitled to a greater portion than they now receive.

Any person who is fair-minded will agree with this, especially when it is known that in most of these industries the top wage is \$5.00 a day, or \$25 for a week of 48 hours.

For example, a report which just came from Brunswick, Maine, where 230 silk and rayon weavers are on strike in the Cabot Mill, is to the effect that the weekly earnings of 33 weavers for the week previous to the strike amounted to \$16 each; 26 earned \$17; 26 earned \$18; 32 earned \$19; 34 earned \$20; 37 earned \$21; 8 earned \$22; 2 earned \$24, and one earned \$25 and \$26.

One can imagine the terrible ordeal a man is up against in supporting a family of two or more on \$16 a week, and still we find many people who should know better, criticizing workers because they organize, and through this means try to improve their conditions.

The numerous strikes in textile, rubber, automobile and steel plants cannot be attributed to the workers; instead, the blame should be placed on those who, feeling they are superior to their employees, refuse to meet and discuss conditions and by this means come to some sort of understanding.

That's the trouble in the automobile industry. Flushed with power, and placing himself on a pedestal of royalty, President Knudsen refuses to meet representatives of employees of General Motors, telling those who seek to confer with him, to talk with subordinates, or what are generally regarded as "straw bosses".

Now, anyone who has ever had anything to do with settling labor difficulties with these "straw bosses" knows it is just a waste of time, and simply refuse to do so.

The demands of the automobile workers are very reasonable. Principal among these is that they wish to bargain collectively with the company. This, being in accordance with statutory law, cannot be considered unreasonable, and any fair-minded person — we feel certain — will agree with us on this point.

The lesson taught automobile and other so-called "captains of industry" in 1933, when they were compelled to seek assistance from the government to save themselves from bankruptcy, it was thought, would have a tendency to soften their hearts and at least influence them to talk matters over with representatives chosen by their employees for that purpose.

But, with the return of unprecedented

prosperity, that feeling of superiority which for a time had been subdued—has now returned, and the only way out for Labor is to force employers to action.

If heads of large concerns were honest, and possessed even a spark of human sentiment about them, there would not be as many strikes as there are at present. Labor fully realizes what a strike means, and except on rare occasions strike action is not taken until after all other means have been resorted to.

The blame for the automobile strike which at present is causing greatest attention, can be placed directly upon the shoulders of President Knudsen and his associates in General Motors. We feel confident that if he would change his attitude and welcome, instead of attempting to break the union of his employees, the strike could be settled within a very few hours.

Purpose of New Guild Seeks to Liberalize American Bar

Promoters Stress Opponents of Social Security and Child Labor Can Be Reactionary Minority.

To make this body and its members truly representative of the best thought and traditions of the American bar.

To protect and foster our democratic institutions and the civil rights and liberties of all the people.

To advance the professional work and economic well-being of the members of the bar.

To promote justice in the administration of the law.

To advise the public on matters affecting the bar and its work, the organization and operation of courts and other matters which affect the administration of justice to the public.

To make the Constitution and the administrative and judicial agencies effective and well-working instruments for accomplishing the purpose of law as declared by the will of the American people."

These are the six cardinal principles adopted by the recently formed National Lawyers' Guild, which, according to its president, Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the National Public Service Commission, and eminent lawyer for many years, seeks to make the bar a truly progressive force in the life of the Nation.

With the announcement of its formation comes word that at least 2500 lawyers have already signed their approval of the new Guild in New York State, and that sympathetic response has come from many cities, including Washington, Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis and Chicago. Completion of a national organization will be effected at a meeting called for February 22, to be held in Washington.

The present membership includes scores of barristers, who are said to oppose the "reactionary minority" that fights social security, the proposed Child Labor Amendment and other progressive and human measures. Such leaders as Charlton Ogburn, A. F. of L. counsel; Jerome K. Frank, FCC attorney; Henry T. Hunt, former mayor of Cincinnati, and numerous others of the highest standing have already allied themselves with the new Guild.

In announcing the formation of the Guild and its objectives, President Walsh declared that "there is an obvious urgent need for a national association of American lawyers which will be a truly progressive force in the life of the nation."

"We are living in a time of great economic distress," he said. "The civil rights of the American people are under widespread attack. Never before has the need been greater for genuinely true leadership. The American people have a right to look to the bar to contribute in no small measure to that leadership."

Protection for Aged Workers Against Discrimination

State Labor Commissioner Proposes to Correct Evil Existing for More Than 30 Years.

Going back some 30 years or more, there has been a steady discrimination in industry against workers of middle-age or over.

The reason for this was that manufacturers looked upon the human element in terms of related horsepower, rather than of intelligence or technical acquirement. This theory and practice still persists down to the present time, and its economic effects upon the public has finally resulted in remedial legislation to overcome this kind of discrimination.

Therefore, it is not surprising to learn that Commissioner of Labor Mortuary of Massachusetts has recommended to the legislature that a bill be passed to penalize employers for discriminating against workers on account of their age. It is said that such discrimination affects women workers more generally than men.

The proposed bill would impose fines for refusing employment to persons over

45 years of age, or for unwarrantably discharging such persons from their present employment, for no other cause. The bill would also empower the State Department of Labor and Industries to investigate all complaints of such alleged discrimination and to require employers to keep accurate records of the ages of all persons employed.

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The New York Times put the following paragraph at the head of its article on industry and the New Deal:

"The National Association of Manufacturers meeting here dropped its fight on the administration and agreed to cooperate to end unemployment throughout the nation."

Labor and the Administration should trust the protestations of the NAM just about the time they give full confidence to a copper-head snake.

The XAM has been bitterly anti-union all its life. It supported the robber schedules of the Smoot-Hawley tariff. It fought against every effort to get Federal relief for the unemployed. It fights every proposal to increase wages. Its members, with no relapse from their organization, staged and carried out the peculiarly long "pay roll swindle" in the last days of the campaign to scare workers into voting against the Administration. Now, utterly discredited and discredited, it "drops its fight."

When the devil was sick, the devil a saint would be.

When the devil got well, the devil a saint was he.

Does Big Business Fear Dictatorship

Right About Turn Regarding Attitude Towards Progressive Ideas is Indication That the Peopple's March on November 3rd Causes Leaders in Industry to "Stop, Look and Listen"—Pledge Themselves To Cooperate With President to Bring About Full Recovery.

In past years conventions of the National Association of Manufacturers were of little general interest. For the most part the proceedings were confined to the suggestion of methods for greater economy in the matter of production, criticism of government's action in regulating business, and last, but not least, reaffirmation of the open shop and a general criticism against trade unions.

But oh! how different the big boys acted at this year's convention, which was held at the Waldorf Astoria in New York City recently, and so different that one is inclined to believe that they got an awful scare on Tuesday, November 3rd that unless they change their tactics danger lies in a great economic turnover, with the possibility of a dictatorship in this country.

Business fully recognizes what was meant on November 3rd when the working masses were almost a unit in their endorsement of New Deal policies. This was so definite as to leave no doubt in the minds of the leaders that something drastic and immediate was necessary to soften the attitude of the millions who, by their votes registered, definite opposition to the Old Deal.

All who have followed the activities of these captains of industry are actually flabbergasted when reading about the tremendous changes of attitude as were expressed at the convention.

This is best explained by mentioning some of the points endorsed by the convention, which follow:

Abolition of child labor.

Establishing higher wage schedules to warrant higher living standards for working people.

Support for establishment of minimum wages.

To put every possible employable back to work.

To stand four-square against monopoly.

By our actions to engender growing confidence on the part of the workers.

See to it that workers, management and investors share fairly in the proceeds of production.

Help to create economic security for all.

Make our co-operation available to government in a constructive manner at all times.

Join other business groups in studying the depression in order to avoid minimizing another one.

A unified forty-hour work week.

Throughout the convention, at least as far as press reports are concerned, there was a critical note sounded against labor unions, and neither was there any criticism against the government. Instead, as to the latter, the group offered its individual co-operation as a means for bringing about complete restoration of prosperity.

PETER VAN HORN WAS A FRIEND

With the tragic death of Peter H. Van Horn in an automobile accident at Palm Beach, labor has lost a real friend who understood and sympathized constructively and helpfully.

During the great textile strike, Peter Van Horn asked for the opportunity to meet the strike committee. Head of the silk industry, he had never known any of the strike leaders. He himself walked in, sat down and proceeded to talk without hostility and without any air of suspicion that existed then on all sides. From that time on, Peter Van Horn knew and worked with labor men in many enterprises. They trusted him and he trusted them.

One of his courageous acts was to blast the United States Chamber of Commerce to make the strike committee. Head of the silk industry, he had never known any of the strike leaders. He himself walked in, sat down and proceeded to talk without hostility and without any air of suspicion that existed then on all sides. From that time on, Peter Van Horn knew and worked with labor men in many enterprises. They trusted him and he trusted them.

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Because of loyalty, fidelity will be missed.

Comment on World Events

Rome and Berlin Take Notice

An outstanding event of world importance is the recent visit of President Roosevelt to Buenos Aires.

It is useless to try to impress the world with the fact that the United States have given "big" word pictures of that event. Billed to the simplest possible statement, it was a demonstration which left completely in the shade all previous demonstrations in this connection, and today, unless all signs fail, the most influential man in the world is President Roosevelt.

He is using that power for peace in the western hemisphere and in the world wide. He is addressing the world with the words "Let us live in peace in this continent."

That passage will bear reading over many times; especially in Rome and Berlin.

"Beyond the ocean," the President also said, "we continue our efforts to bring the world to a state of peace and tranquility. We hear the cry that new markets can be achieved only by conquest, and that the world must be dominated like the people of many nations who live under other forms of government, and that the United States must, in that intent, take up arms for a war of conquest."

"Democracy is still the hope of the world."

The President did not mention Fascism or Stalinism, but he made it clear that he loathes both.

The action of the Tampa convention of the American Federation of Labor in making the thirty-hour week without reduction in earnings the paramount objective of the Federation and in getting the Federation's Executive Council to have such a bill introduced in the next Congress of the United States and "devote their best efforts to secure its enactment into law" gives added importance to this measure designed to provide work for millions of jobless who still pound the pavements looking for employment which those who own and operate industry withhold from them.

The thirty-hour week for railroad employees is already on the legislative program of the standard railroad labor organizations for the coming Congressional session.

The thirty-hour week bill sponsored by Senator Black of Alabama and Representative Connelly of Massachusetts, during the last Congress, but which failed of enactment, provided for closing the channels of interstate commerce to certain articles and commodities in connection with which persons are employed more than five days a week or six hours a day.

It was estimated that the measure would regulate the working hours of around twenty million toilers in the interests of millions of unemployed workers. The facts and arguments which made the thirty-hour week bill a statesmanlike measure in the last Congress are equally persuasive now.

NEEDLESS FATAL ACCIDENTS IN INDUSTRY

The failure of employers to provide adequate safety measures for workers, for which Labor has long contended with gradually increasing success, is still held to be the underlying cause of many of the fatalities in industry that are constantly being reported.

Two miners were recently killed and one injured in a slate fall in the West Mine, near Coalville, Ill., and had to be dug out by fellow workers. Indications are that adequate safety precautions were lacking. Many other accidents have been reported recently in different parts of the country.

A major mine disaster occurred just before Christmas, in which at least 39 men were killed and 35 injured, at a coal mine at Nueve Rosita, Coahuila, Mexico, about 80 miles south of Eagle Pass, Texas. A gas explosion of great force caused terrifying havoc. The mine is owned by a Mexican subsidiary of the American Smelting and Refining Company. The explosion occurred about a mile from the entrance and 400 feet underground.

Mine explosions and the deadly black damp that nearly always follows them, have taken thousands of lives in America, although safety measures urged by organized labor to the point of being supported by law have served to decrease such accidents in recent years, proving that proper precautions can save lives and prevent the maiming of workers.

Strict enforcement of existing safety laws in industry and uniform legislation requiring the installation of up-to-date accident-prevention principles and apparatus will go a long way toward preventing the needless slaughter and injury of working men and women engaged in the production and distribution of commodities and in rendering services of various sorts.

According to officials of the U. S. and R. I. unions, the first 800 feet of coal in the mine will be worked by hand, while the rest of the mine will be worked by machinery.

Quoting from the *Westminister Gazette*, the paper of the miners' local, it is stated:

"Gone are the days when miners worked in the dark, with a pick and shovel, and were exposed to the elements. Today, miners are protected by modern machinery and safety devices."

Perhaps there is something in the notion that there are disadvantages in the use of machinery, the slogan "the outside who is interested can see that miners have a right to work in safety" may be well taken.

ED H. Janney, a clerk in a dry-goods store in Toledo, Ohio, and manufacturer, Thomas Seaver, tall and muscular, the automatic block signal system, an application of philosophy, Wheaton, Minn., and Morris, the famous artist, developed the telegraph. Leadville, Colo., then lagged at the 23-year mark. When the miners found that trains might be stopped by the mere use of sir, it did seem silly. But sir was not good enough, and was still slower to Westminister, the helper in his father's carpenter and miner shop, and the miners had some sleeping cars for the Chicago & Alton, but it took ten years for the line to catch up — *Shining Lines*, December.

Radio Workers' Union Decides to Merge With C. I. O. Unit

From New York comes the report

that the principle of industrial organizations is receiving another impetus. This time, the national executive board of the Radio Workers' Union has endorsed a drive for organization on vertical lines, and the merger of the units of the C. I. O. now active in such organization for electrical, automotive and other radio workers.

The campaign is expected to begin actively soon after the first

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"Gone are the days when miners worked in the dark, with a pick and shovel, and were exposed to the elements."

The guy who invented "interest"

was no slob, but the worker who

thought of the union label was also a genius.

DRIVE FOR RATIFICATION OF FEDERAL CHILD LABOR AMENDMENT OPENED BY AFL

President Green Urges All Union Officials and Members in Twenty-four States That Have Not Yet Voted Favorably to Get Into Immediate Action.

Urge All, to Impress State Legislators With Importance of Prompt Action to End Exploitation of Children in Industry—Massachusetts One of States Which On Two Occasions Defeated Federal Amendment.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 9 (AP)—"Immediate and persistent effort by the labor movement must be made to secure ratification of the Federal Child Labor Amendment by the legislature." This is the stand up to the lawmen have taken in favoring the amendment upon Congress the power to end the exploitation of children. American Federation of Labor President George M. Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a letter sent to all state and local labor bodies and central bodies and local unions in those states.

The amendment has already been ratified by the legislatures of 21 states, but favorable action by the remaining states is needed to make the amendment a part of our fundamental law.

"The appropriations for dependent children provided in the new Social Security Act will not permit the states to permit employment of children under 14 years of age and younger than 16 years of age for more than nine hours a day, nor will it permit employment of children between 14 and 16 years of age to work more than eight hours a day. In the 21 states there are no regulations covering the employment of children 16 and 17 years of age."

Followed in the text of Mr. Green's letter:

Twenty-four Delinquent States

Twenty-four state legislatures have ratified the Child Labor Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Another 30 states are required in order to make the amendment a part of the Constitution.

The 21 states which have not ratified the amendment will meet in January.

Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas and Vermont.

Other states that have not ratified may, hold special sessions in 1937 and 1938 to consider the amendment.

Candidates Were Questioned

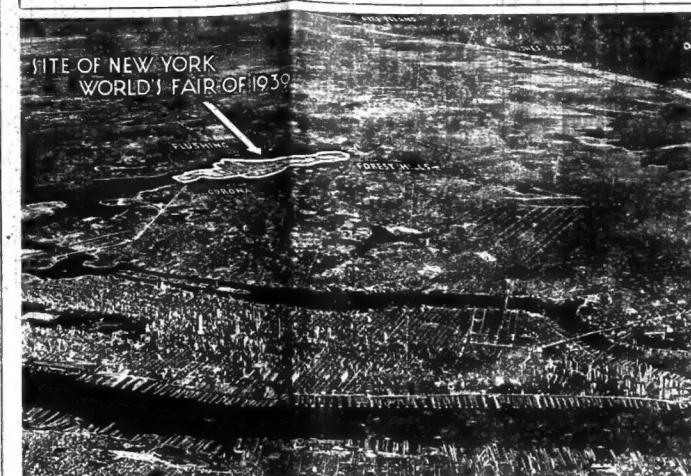
As many as 20 states will meet in 1937. I believe that with the necessary agitation the members will vote to ratify the amendment. It is held in the various states that had not ratified the amendment. I requested that they would vote for or against that amendment. Because of this fact, I am well aware of the desire of labor to have the amendment ratified.

I am, therefore, appealing to you and to your constituents to work consistently than ever before to bring about the ratification of the amendment.

Child Labor Interferes With Family Control

The fifty-fifth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor declared:

New York World's Fair Site From 9,000 Feet Up



NEW YORK, (Special) — Photography and ingenuity combine to show what how the New York Fair will appear in 1939 to visitors arriving from the air. In pictures flying at an altitude of one-half to three-quarters miles, cameramen made this "shot" from a plane over the New Jersey hills. Shown in the foreground is the shipping along the Hudson-Manhattan waterfront. In the middle ground is the Bronx Park, where the permanent headquarters of the Fair—and in the middle distance the 1,216-acre site of the 1939 international exposition. To the right lies

Bronx Park, and beyond the instrument of Long Island. At the extreme spannings the East River, is the new Triborough bridge over which more than 50,000 visitors expected at the Fair will motor to the convenient parking lots. A photograph of the table model of the Fair has been superimposed on the negative of the air view to show the grid of the central exposition area.

UNION RECORDS SHOW THERE IS NO SCARCITY OF SKILLED MECHANICS

Trade Union Officials Brand Stories Regarding Shortage as Myths and Say They Emanate From Chiseling Manufacturers

Plenty of Skilled Men for Bosses Who Are Willing to Pay Standard Wages—Arbitrary Age Limit Keeps Thousands of Competent Workers From Eligible Rolls—Check-up Shows Statements Were "False Alarms."

Statements emanating from various organizations of skilled mechanics are utterly false, and employers who are willing to pay standard wages will have no difficulty in securing as many highly skilled mechanics as they want.

Existing apprenticeship provisions in the unorganized industries are fully adequate to furnish the skilled mechanics required.

Supported by Farm Bureau, the National Recovery Commission has recommended certain industries to designate fair competition practices which contain provisions similar to those contained in the laws under the National Recovery Act.

This is evidence that employers do not discriminate in hiring child labor competition.

The Farm Bureau Federation, a most important organization of farmers, has declared its favor of the National Recovery Act and is well aware of the desire of labor to have the amendment ratified.

The Farm Bureau has called upon a trade union who is acquainted with a member of your legislature to see him and request him to support the amendment. There is no doubt that your state will be added to those who oppose exploitation of child labor.

I am, therefore, appealing to you and to your constituents to work consistently than ever before to bring about the ratification of the amendment.

Child Labor Interferes With Family Control

The fifty-fifth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor declared:

Produced in Portland By Portland Workers

"THE FUEL THAT SAVES YOU MONEY"

PORTLAND DOMESTIC COKE is Portland's own solid fuel for home heating and is guaranteed by us to give you absolute and complete satisfaction. It is clean. It is easy to handle. It leaves little ash, does not clog any pipe and there is no sifting necessary. There's no smoke, no soot, no ash. It gives you a warm, comfortable fire. You can heat your home with complete satisfaction regardless of what the temperature outside may be. And IT SAVES YOU MONEY. Just one single ton—a ton ten—will convince you.

Portland Gas Light Company 6 Temple St. Portland, Me. DIAL 2-6221

PORTLAND DOMESTIC COKE

"THE FUEL THAT SAVES YOU MONEY"

Portland Domestic Coke

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BANGOR

BRICKLAYERS' LOCAL 7 INCREASED ITS MEMBERSHIP 25 PER CENT IN 1936 OVER PREVIOUS YEAR

"Business last year was the best for many years! All our members are employed. Every position of men working in other trades or membership increased 25 per cent last year and our contributions to the Fund for Unemployment are at record high. Our meetings are again attended, and there is much enthusiasm manifested over present conditions."

The Bricklayers' Local 7, a affiliate of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Local Union No. 7, has to say regarding conditions of work: "The men are again attending our meetings, are active, and there is much enthusiasm manifested over present conditions."

The Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Local Union No. 7, has to say regarding conditions of work: "The men are again attending our meetings, are active, and there is much enthusiasm manifested over present conditions."

Locally, the men are busy every evening at Post Office Square. The secretary's address is 13 Jackson St., and his telephone is 2234-9.

High School Grads Only Can Qualify for Insurance Jobs

A ruling made by Chairman Clifford Somerville, this to the effect that

ROSTER OF ORGANIZATIONS AFFILIATED WITH THE MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

Organizations

Bangor Central Labor Union
Lewiston Central Labor Union
Woodlawn Central Labor Union
Augusta Central Labor Union
Portland Central Labor Union
Milford Central Labor Union
Aug. 1st Central Labor Union
Bar Harbor Building Trades Council
Maine Conference of Builders

AUGUSTA

Cotton Textile Workers' Local 1775
Painters & Decorators' #41
Bakers' Union No. 47
Teamsters Union No. 448
St. Francis' Union No. 323
Paper Makers' Union No. 84
Carpenters & Joiners' Union No. 113
Electrical Workers' Union No. 147
Carpenters & Joiners' Union No. 157
Plasterers & Steamfitters' Union No. 113
Typographical Union No. 46
Plumbers & Steamfitters' Union No. 117
Locomotive Engineers' Union No. 123
Electricians' Union No. 123
Sheet Metal Workers' Union No. 123
St. Railways Employees' Union No. 724
Carpenters & Joiners' Union No. 113
F. H. & P. M. W. Union No. 27
Locomotive Engineers' Union No. 113

PORTLAND

Printing Pressmen's Union No. 12
Shoe Employees' Union No. 114
Masons' Union No. 448
Bricklayers & Masons' Union No. 113
Electrotypers & Electrotypists' Union No. 113
Electrical Workers' Union No. 147
Carpenters & Joiners' Union No. 157
Plasterers & Steamfitters' Union No. 113
Typographical Union No. 46
Plumbers & Steamfitters' Union No. 117
Locomotive Engineers' Union No. 123
Sheet Metal Workers' Union No. 123
St. Railways Employees' Union No. 724
Carpenters & Joiners' Union No. 113

WOOLLAND

Central Labor Union
Carpenters & Joiners' Union No. 47
Paper Makers' Union No. 117
Carpenters & Joiners' Union No. 157
St. Francis' Union No. 323
F. H. & P. M. W. Union No. 27
Locomotive Engineers' Union No. 113

MACHIAS

Painters & Decorators' Union No. 241
Plasterers & Decorators' Union No. 147
Electrical Workers' Union No. 123
Carpenters & Joiners' Union No. 113

LEWISTON

Chas. L. Goss, 47 Turner St., Auburn
James McDonald, 20 Elm St., Auburn
L. C. Coffin, 39 Water St., Auburn
R. E. Jacques, 635 College Rd., Lewiston

MILLINOCKET

H. A. McLean,
George Baker,
Michael Hilton,
Walter M. Evans
Peter Evans,
445 Penobscot Ave.

BANGOR

Richard W. Gaustad,
W. C. Sturtevant,
John S. Jones,
Chester Shoberd,
James E. McGinnigan,

MADISON

Earl Perry,
F. R. Goodwin,
Clyde Knott,
A. P. Goss,
56 Maple St.

EAST MILLINOCKET

W. Wm. MacLeod,
George Adams,
L. E. Tolin,
T. E. Sullivan,
Lock N. Morell,
Julia Thomas,
Julia Meeks,

VINALHALL

Elmer W. Hinman,
RUFORD

Box 113, Mexico
W. H. Baker,
Edward Rough,
Charles Land, 637 Prospect St.,
John D. McGehee,
Louis Bourne,
Wifred Hazel,

ROCK LAND

F. J. Overlock,
SCHOOL MEADOW
Edward Goodness,
BATH

THOMAS A. Borchard

BRENTWOOD
BRUNSWICK

Alfred C. Richard,
LIBCO FALLS
John Karkos,

FAIRFIELD

Miss Gabrielle Doane,
NORTH VASSALBORO

ROCKLAND

Plumbers' Union No. 570
Woolen Workers' Local 2023

BATH

Edward Goodness,
BIDEFORD

BUCKSPORT

Richard Barker, E. F. D. Castor Av.

BRUNSWICK

Alfred C. Richard,
LIBCO FALLS
John Karkos

FAIRFIELD

Miss Gabrielle Doane,
NORTH VASSALBORO

OLD PORT

Ernest Beagan
Albert C. Riddell
Virgil S. Hartford

all applications for examinations under Civil Service rules for University and Secondary positions. The examination for high school positions is usually no little amount of dissatisfaction. It is believed that there are many who are fully qualified for such positions, who got into them in school because of their grades.

The dispute is now being taken up by the law and motions editorial and news columns. There are some who did not have the advantage of a high school education who made good. This rating is uncalled for according to critics of groups of workers.

At the meeting of the Commission on Education, which attained some of the highest positions in business,

the law and motions editorial and news columns, there are some who did not have the advantage of a high school education who made good. This rating is uncalled for according to critics of groups of workers.

Up to last Saturday there were 40 applicants for examinations, who were given the standard intelligence tests. These were supervised by Edward E. Broderick, State Deputy Commissioner of Education.

PAN-MAINE, ONE OF FOUR SHIPS BUILT FOR AMERICAN OIL CO., RECENTLY LAUNCHED AT N.J.

The new oil tanker "Pan-Maine," built for the American Oil Company, Inc., was launched at the New Jersey Shipbuilding and Transportation Co. at the Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, was christened Saturday.

The ship was christened in the traditional manner by Mrs. Robert E. Johnson, wife of the president of the Pan-American Petroleum and Transport Co. and the

refineries at Texas City, Texas, Savannah, Ga. and Baltimore, Md. to its three ocean terminals extending from Portland, Me. to Galveston, Tex.

WATERVILLE

U. T. W. Local 1802 Elects Officers

Waterville U. T. W. of A. Local 1802 at its meeting held Saturday evening elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President Arthur Lebedau, Vice-president Harry Lebedau, Secretary Frank Johnson Jr., Financial secretary John William Chapman, Treasurer Edward Chapman, Trustee Andrew Connolly, wardens Cyril Brown, Trustee Mrs. Alice Lewis, Arthur St. Peter, Frank Nadeau.

Spinners Protest Displacement by Spinning Frames

Sixty-five spinners from different parts of the state met in Waterville recently to protest against the Maine Textile Council, to formulate plans to cope with the new spinning frames which are taking the place of mules or jack spinners.

The protest is not against the introduction of machinery in spinning, but against the introduction of machinery which is a step forward in spinning.

The protest is to be informed to the State Department of Labor and the Associated Workers and the Textile Workers of America.

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WITH MAINE AND NEW JERSEY IN LINE 30 STATES NOW MAKE PART OF FEDERAL SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

Approval of the unemployment compensation law recently adopted by the States of Maine and New Jersey as meeting the requirements of title IX of the Social Security Act, was voted by the Social Security Board. The Maine law was signed by the Governor on December 12, 1936; New Jersey's law covers approximately \$10,000,000 in unemployment, that of Maine approximately \$32,000.

With the approval of these laws, the total number of states having some form of unemployment compensation laws, that of the District of Columbia, has been increased to 30. These laws are those of Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, South Dakota and Vermont.

The unemployment compensation legislation is being considered at a special session of the State legislature of Delaware, now meeting to consider such legislation.

The laws of both New Jersey and Maine are of the pooled-type. That of New Jersey provides for merit rating only and separate employer accounts for the claimants.

The Maine law provides for separate employer accounts for the study of merit rating, and for the limitation of the charging of benefits.

Both laws cover employers of eight or more employees.

Contributions by the employers in Maine are fixed at 6.5 per cent for 1938 and thereafter. The contributions to be paid by the employ-

**MONSTER BLANKS FOR GREETING
PRESIDENT ON BIRTHDAY SHIPPED
BY THOUSANDS TO LABOR BODIES**

**Committee Chairman to Distribute Blanks for Signature,
Each Signer Plying 25 Cents, Which Will Go to Na-
tional Fund for Fighting Infantile Paralysis Scourge—
Labor Editors Cooperate.**

Secretary Matthew Woll and Executive Secretary Robert E. Hyatt, of the Labor Division of the national committee are supervising the distribution over thousands of monster blanks for birthday greetings to the President, the names of Keith Morgan, the Georgia Warm Springs Foundation, and to the war against infantile paralysis.

Committee chairman will distribute these great blanks to their committees, and each signer will pay 25 cents as he signs the big blank. When blanks are filled, they will be sent to the Atlanta office of the company's nearest office and turned in to the company, with the money. Postage will be paid by the company, the labor division. President Roosevelt will mail these railroad workers' signatures to the President.

Labor Editors Cooperate

President Green, as labor chairman of the Atlanta office, labor executives to join the campaign are coming by wire and letter every day.

Labor editors and publishers are rapidly accepting membership on the labor editorial committee for the Atlanta office. Many labor editors have written Secretary Hyatt of their desire to cooperate not only in this campaign-wide drive, but also in assisting local committees in charge of birthday greetings.

The process of our democratic must not be impeded by the denial of essential powers of free government.

Each chairman will send a report to Executive Secretary Hyatt, but all mail to the Atlanta office of the Telegraph Company direct to Treasurer Morgan. Hyatt will report to National Labor Division Chairman William Green and to Captain Henry L.

RECOVERY SOUGHT

(Continued from Page 1)

In a democratic nation does not exist solely or even primarily, for that purpose.

"It is not enough that the wheels of industry turn. They must carry us in the direction of recovery, not only for the average man. The deeper purpose of democratic government is to improve the conditions of those who are possible—especially those who need it most—to improve their conditions of life, so that they may not only affect which does not adversely affect their neighbors, and to pursue the happiness of all, but also to provide an opportunity for recovery and full

Urge Steel Clearance

"Even with our present recovery, we are far from the goal of deepening purposes. There are far-reaching problems of labor, of democracy, and of democracy must find solutions if it is to consider itself successful. The conditions of Americans still live in habitats which not only fail to provide the physical health and safety of the people, but breed disease and impair the health of future generations.

"The prevalence of an American type of tenant farming. Many thousands of tenant farmers, who have little or no chance and with some advance training, can be made self-sufficient on land which they can afford to buy.

"Another national problem is the intelligent development of our communications system. This includes the telephone and telegraph services, and practice of improvement in its operation. In many areas, the telephone and telegraph service in meeting the expectations of the community has come through the establishment of the original state.

"The broader task of preventing unemployment and poverty, which is the evolutionary policy. To that we must continue to give our best thought and effort. Industrial and commercial activity justifies the national government in its efforts to place the unemployed in problems of a class nature.

Three Evil Sisters

"Over the last year, production and speculation are three evil sisters who distract the troubles of mankind. The interpretation of the three is to the interest of the nation to have government help private enterprises to gain some greater profits and to increase their levels of profit over previous fluctuations. We know now that if early in 1933, government had taken the steps which it did, and three years later, the depression would never have reached the depth of the depression of 1933."

Referring to the N.R.A. the President said:

"Bober second thought confirms

Another Bottleneck! (Drawn for LABOR by John M. Baer)



Take a look at this cartoon by John M. Baer, and see if it does not tell its own story. At the large end of the funnel is mass production.

ing no commensurate outlet as compared with the production end. The funnel is narrow, and the outlet is wide.

It is a sheer mechanical principle. It is wrong. Economically speaking, it is false and absurd.

Within the regular working week, and double time for Sunday and holidays.

The attendance at the meeting consisted of the regularly chosen delegates of the various unions in the steel plants in three districts: Youngstown, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, and Gary, whose districts employ 239,000 men.

A. F. L. President

(Continued from Page 1)

decisions of the people of the United States in favor of social security legislation, and I am sure that this will be followed by other states.

The demands presented by the union were:

1. The union will receive tax-free "days off" strikers from the four General Motors plants if the company gives a written pledge that it will not remove them from the plant.

2. The union shall be recognized as one with which to make an agreement, though all are not union members. Those not in the union might be up individuals, but any contracts that may be made must be made by the state legislatures.

3. The General Motors Corporation is to cease its "industrialization" of union plants, rich with possibilities, and to withdraw from the exploitation of human progress and the realization of human betterment. It is the determination of the union to insist that Labor play its part and to put forth continuous efforts toward the realization of a better life for the masses of the people throughout the entire country.

4. The company is to withdraw from the strike plants in the Flint Fisher Body plants.

5. A national agreement is to be negotiated based on the eight points adopted by the union leaders in Flint.

6. The company is to maintain the status quo during negotiations for an agreement of stability and continuity of incomes, and we are entering into a period of recovery. If in the period that we are a National Labor Board to prevent it from being at least mitigate the distress of possible strikes, variations. A large part of our members must be prevented and the adoption of programs for this by cooperation of our

COOPERATION BETWEEN

(Continued from Page 1)

representatives of equal representation as often as possible.

We should be able to agree on the general stability and continuity of incomes, and we are entering into a period of recovery. If in the period that we are a National Labor Board to prevent it from being at least mitigate the distress of possible strikes, variations.

Having been elected overwhelming on that general statement of principles, we have now to fulfill our fiduciary obligation to the members of the union, and the members of the company.

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TEXTILE WORKERS LOOK FOR RELIEF IN NEXT CONGRESS THROUGH PASSAGE OF ELLENBOGEN TEXTILE MEASURE

Survey Just Completed by Nations' Organization Discloses Average Wage Earned in Entire Industry Were But \$16.95 a Week—Act Would Establish Minimum of \$15 Weekly, Regulate Stretch-out, Provide for Collective Bargaining and 35-Hour Week.

Textile workers must have, and expect from Congress this session pro-legislative legislation to protect their wages, working conditions and collective bargaining rights. Fragmentation of the textile industry, the N.L.R.B. reports the average weekly wage for textiles at \$17.00 for the year 1936. The fact is that the average weekly wage does not amount to much of an increase, except, in time rates.

"The Act also provides for a 15-hour week with a much period of stretch-out, which we believe, is the most vital problem of all. It is the most important problem of all, and should be removed of wage increases even when we win them. In view of our survey of the textile industry, we expect an increase in the productivity per hour of the textile workers, this regulation will be of great importance.

"In addition, the Act guarantees the textile workers their constitutional right to collective bargaining. In view of the recent violation of this right by some of our employers, this is of great importance.

"Our survey agrees to legislation the National Labor Relations Act at this session of Congress. Mr. Gorman said: 'We have a bill before us which does something which approximates a minimum subsistence wage. We are not asking for a minimum wage, but the act provides a minimum of \$15 for

workers, workers and management will be a major program.'

Let the Nation's wage earners, employers and management work together through 1937 in the public interest, so that there may be further increases in wages, and pay wages with increased profits in industry and higher dividends to investors.

Business Must

(Continued from Page 1)

craft unions described the C. I. O. action as an "outlaw action," and said that it did not have the right to speak for car manufacturers, nor did they have the right ever give such permission."

It is claimed in the letter to Becke that their organization which includes the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Plumbers, and Steamfitters, Metal Tradesmen, Painters and Plasterers, have for a period of years had many thousands of members who have been employed by General Motors Corp. The letter states that no strike vote has been done by the members of the GM plant in Cleveland, and that the rights of their organizations state that no strike can be called without the majority vote to do so by a majority vote.

"On behalf of the members of the four A. F. L. unions, Louis F. Sperling, president of the Local 1000, in Cleveland, said: 'It's the company's own responsibility to return to the plant. Let them try to open it.'

In a statement on the action of the four A. F. L. unions, Louis F. Sperling, president of the Local 1000, in Cleveland, said: 'It's the company's own responsibility to open the plant. Let representatives should contact us.'

Proposes Five-Point Plan to Keep United States Out of War

Salt Lake City, Jan. 9 (I.N.E.)—General Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota, president of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, has introduced a bill to avert war.

The bill, which is to be made available to the Senate from the House, would prohibit loans or credits to warring nations.

It cannot be believed it be added, because of the recent Foreign Relations Committee's decision to endorse our entry into the war.

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